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# MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 15th. January 1806. Number 1058.


CHINA INVESTMENT.

*Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler*

BEG leave to acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that their

*ANNUAL*

CHINA INVESTMENT.

IS ARRIVED, ON THE

*GENERAL WELLESLEY,*

CONSISTING OF

FIRST Chop Hyson, Gun Powder and Souchong TEAS, in whole, half, and quarter Chests.
Rose-wood BOXES and CADDIES,
Preserved GINGER, &c. &c.
CHIN-CHEW and CANTON SUGAR CANDY in whole and half Tubs,
HAMS,
LUCKSOY,
Superfine Broad and Narrow BROWN and WHITE NANKEENS,
White and Black LUTSTRING,
LACQUERED WARE, consisting of—Card Boxes with Fish and Counters, Tea Caddies, Wash-hand Basons, &c. &c.
IVORY CHESS-MEN,
IVORY FANS, silk mounted,
RIBBONS,
Camp BASKETS,
Campher-wood CHESTS,
Silk Oilskin and Nankeen UMBRELLAS,
Fine Cot MATS,
STATIONARY,
Stone and Half Stone CHINA, &c. &c. &c.

China Investment.

*Messrs. Waddel, Inverarity & Co.*

BEG LEAVE to inform their FRIENDS, that their

*ANNUAL*

INVESTMENT,

*FROM CHINA,*

HAS ARRIVED ON THE

GENERAL WELLESLEY,

*CAPTAIN FERGUSSON.*

and the Orders now on their Books, will be immediately complied with—also supplies will be sent to their Concerns at Trichinopoly, so soon as received.

*Madras, 14th. January, 1806.*

A ROBBERY.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that on Saturday Evening, the 11th. Instant, between the Hours of 7 & 10 o'Clock, the House of MR. POWIS, in Fort St. George was entered, and he was ROBBED of CASH and NOTES, and Bills receipted for payment, to the following amount, Viz.—Bank Notes, and Cash, to the amount of 436 Pagodas, or upwards—Bills, receipted, 140 Pagodas,—one particular account, for the sum of Pags. 7 20, wrote in *Red Ink*, entered in the Hon. Company's Register, and drawn on Captain Troyer.

WHOEVER will detain any person or persons presenting Accounts for payment, due to Mrs. Powis, without a written order for that purport, signed by Mrs. Powis, or will give information, so that the offender or offenders, may be brought to Justice, shall on their conviction, be handsomely Rewarded.

*Fort, 14th. January, 1806.*

Advertisement.

THE SALE

*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

OF THE

Brig Angelica,

*As advertised in the last Government Gazette,*

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO

THIS-DAY,

*AT TWO O'CLOCK.*

Madras, 15th. January, 1806.

BY ORDER

OF THE

Prize Agents.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THE GODOWNS,

*Near to the Naval Office,*

This day WEDNESDAY, the 15th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE REMAINDER OF THE

ARTICLES,

*LANDED FROM THE*

American Ship

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

*Detained by His Majesty's Squadron,*

AT ISLE OF FRANCE,

*Consisting of*

ONE hundred and thirty-six Coils of Coir Rope—Two Coir Cables of Ten and half Inches,—One Do. Do. of Thirteen do.—Two Six Pounder Guns with Carriage Tackle, &c.

Eight Four Ditto Ditto—Three hundred and fifteen Shot from 1 to 6 Pound,

A few Double headed Shot.

Four Large and two Small Barrells of Gun-powder,—a quantity of Coals.

A Number of Empty Leagers, Casks and Kegs.

AND

Sundry other Articles.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 17th. January,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

*THREE SERVICEABLE YOUNG*

CAMELS,

which will be put up one in a lot if required.

*N. B. They are the Property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.*

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

A FEW Pipes of Old Madeira Wine, at 150 Pagodas.

Ditto do. do. in Quarter Pipes from the House of Philips and Co. and from Scott, Pringle and Co.

The above Wines are warranted, and are highly approved of by those that have purchased for their private use.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

EXCELLENT FRENCH CLARET per dozen, Pags. 5
Ditto Bell's Guernsey Claret, do. 5
Old Madeira Wine, do. 5
Old Port Wine, do. 4
Real Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 Bottles, at Pags. 9
Ditto ditto in half cases of 12 do. at 5
Red and White Constantia in Pints, at per dozen, Pags. 5
Frontigniac in 4 dozen cases at per dozen, Pags. 5
Coniac Brandy, of a very superior quality in cases of 12 dozen, at per dozen, 5
Ditto ditto in Kegs of 10 and 12 gallons at per gallon, Pags. 1
A few Tubs of Sugar Candy, of 2d sort, at Pags. 7
Fresh Hyson Tea per lb. Fanams 36.

*BY ORDER OF THE*

PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold:

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

*AT THE BEACH,*

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 16th. January,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

(The Sale having been postponed on Saturday the 11th.)

THE BLOCK and Stores of the two undermentioned Vessels, captured by His Majesty's ship DUNCAN:—

*Ship La Emile, Coppered, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, &c. as from Sea.*

AND

*Brig La Courier, Coppered, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, &c. as from Sea.*

An Inventory of Stores, and Conditions of Sale, will be exhibited at the Auction Room of Mr. John Burden.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 18th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK;

The Following Articles, Viz.

ONE Mahogany Escrutore—one Bureau—one Writing Desk—one Writing Table—one Chair Palankeen—three dozen Black-wood Arm Chairs — two Couches, and one Liquor Case with Stand.

A few Pine Cheeses—a few Baskets of Potatoes—a few dozen of Mustard and Sauces—a few dozen of Tumblers—Wine and Claret Glasses, also, some Men's Coarse Hats.

AND

*SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.*

For Sale on Commission,

At J. Burden's

*WAREHOUSE,*

PORT WINE,

FROM THE HOUSES OF

*MAXWELL & KEYS,*

AND

KERR AND HARPER,

*WARRANTED,*

AT SIX PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

For Sale on Commission,

At J. Burden's

*WAREHOUSE,*

*JUST ARRIVED,*

A FEW PAIRS OF

BENGAL BOOTS,

*From 4½ Pagodas to 5 Pagodas,*

PER PAIR.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 23d. Instant,

*Sale to Commence,*

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

ONE HUNDRED TUBS

*of*

Sugar Candy,

*OF THE SECOND SORT,*

Will be put up one Tub in a lot for the Convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 16th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

TEN Blankets—one hundred and twenty-two Parisols— Twenty-four China Bamboo Blinds — twenty-one Red China Floor Mats—twenty-five Green do.—Forty White do.

AND

*A FEW BAGS OF*

PATENT SHOT.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 16th. January,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

SHAVING Boxes with Brushes—Ditto with Brushes and Glasses—Powder Boxes with Puffs—Tooth Brushes—Shaving ditto—Comb ditto—Hair and Dressing Combs—Pocket Combs—Ladies Combs—Braids, &c. &c.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

IRONMONGERY,

AND

Crockery-Ware.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 20th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

*Positively without Reserve,*

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

*TO CLOSE A CONCERN,*

ONE HUNDRED CHESTS OF

Souchong Tea,

IT WILL BE PUT UP IN SMALL LOTS,

*FOR THE CONVENIENCE*

OF

PURCHASERS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.

On MONDAY next, the 20th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

*THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,*

OF

FURNITURE:

BLACK-WOOD Arm Chairs—Teak-wood Couches—a Painted Cot—a Camp Table—a Side Board—one Table, with Drawer—four Shade Stands—a Liquor Case — a Black-wood Chest of Drawers, and two Mahogany Escruitores,

One Sattin Wood Tea Box—Two Mahogany Bureaus with Book Cases—One Mahogany Sofa, with Hair Mattrass and Pillows—Two Ditto Ditto, &c. &c.

ALSO

*A CAPITAL DUCK GUN*

BY TWIGG,

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

### THE MODERN RAPE OF THE LOCK.

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

Happy the Friseur, who in *Delia's* hair,
With licensed fingers, uncontroul'd may rove,
And happy in his death, the DANCING-BEAR,
Who died to make *Pomatum* for my LOVE.

One night, as o'er the page of Love's despair,
My *Delia* bent, deliciously to grieve;
I stood a treacherous loiterer by her Chair,
And drew the FATAL SCISSARS from my sleeve.

She heard the Scissars one fair *Lock* divide,
And whilst my heart with transport panted big,
She cast a fury-frown on me, and cried,
"You stupid-monkey, you have spoil'd my WIG."

# THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. JANUARY 1806.

THE Ship General Wellesley, Capt. Fergusson, arrived on the 11th. instant, from China; left Mocoa the 7th. ultimo. A confirmation of the loss of the Ship La Paix, is the only intelligence brought by this vessel. She was from China, bound to Calcutta, and had 400 Chests of Tea, and 800 Tubs of Sugar-candy on board, with other articles of value.

LETTERS from Colombo, mention the arrival of the American Ship President, of Salem, detained by His Majesty's Ship PITT, Captain Bathurst.

Captain Bathurst fell in with this Ship on the 21st. of November, near the Isle of France, to which place she was apparently bound. She had made two voyages from the French Islands, to Batavia, and the Moluccas, and had on board a very valuable Cargo, consisting of Spices, Coffee and Sugar.

His Majesty's Ship TERPSICHORE, Lieut. Collins, acting Captain, captured off the Isle of France, on the 9th. of November, the French Brig La Helena. She has arrived at Colombo, for adjudication.

ON the 3d. of August, His Majesty's Ships PHÆTON and HARRIER, being in company off the coast of Manilla, they saw a strange sail, which upon their approach cut her Cable, and ran for a Battery, appearing to have grounded, The Enemy (LA SEMILLANTE) soon after hoisted French Colours, and was very actively employed with her boats towing her through a narrow passage.—Upon hoisting her Colours, with a broad pendant, she commenced firing her stern guns at the Harrier, as did the Batteries on shore, which was returned by a very brisk and steady fire from both His Majesty's Ships. There was little wind and the water shoaled extremely fast, & both the Phæton and Harrier drifted so near to the Rocks, that Capt. Wood was obliged to haul off, to prevent his ship's getting aground. The action was in consequence discontinued for the night, and in the morning the Semillante was observed to have hauled close in shore, with her Cables on the Beach, & was so protected by the Batteries, as to give no opportunity to Captain Wood to destroy her. Had not the wind fallen away she would have proved an easy capture.

The Phæton and Harrier had none killed or wounded, tho' many shot came on board, and damaged their hulls and rigging.—It is stated that la Semillante lost 13 killed, & 36 wounded.

On Saturday last arrived the Schooner Bee, from Tappanooly.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the undermentioned ships:—

DEVONSHIRE—Captain Murray.—Colonel Gerrard, —Major Morrison,—Captains, W. Yule,—Udny Yule, and R. Skirving,—Mrs. Eliza Fay, and fourteen Children.

CHARLTON,—Captain Geo. Wood.—Mrs. Margaret Fleming,—Mrs Sophia Steuart,—Gilbert Hall, Esq —Mr. Henry Harcourt, late midshipman, H. M. Service, Captain Adam Hobkirk, H. M. 73d Regt. for Madras.

METCALFE,—Capt. M. Isacke,—Mrs. Sarah Hammond,—Miss Ann Hammond,—Miss Shipton,—E. C. Lawrence, Esq. Civil Service.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAPT. MARK WEST, 3d. N. Cavalry, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

CAPTAIN HEMING, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon MACKENZIE, to proceed to Bengal on Furlough, for Six months.

*19th. Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Captain Lieutenant J. C. Hurdis, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant B. J. Pidding, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. Mac Donald, of the 12th. Regiment of N. Infantry, to be Secretary to the Officer Commanding in Malabar and Canara.

Lieutenant Alexander Turner, to be Fort Adjutant of Cannanore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. Dyer, to be Garrison Surgeon of Tellicherry.

COLOMBO.—Arrived H. C. Ship Earl Camden, Captain Sampson from Penang.—Ship Experiment, Captain Howell from Calcutta.—the Hon. Company's Ships, Phœnix, Captain Ramsden; Ceylon, Captain Hudson; Preston, Captain Sturrock, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Phœnix, Colonel Wilson and Miss Macnamara for Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, for Bombay.—Preston.—Mr. and Mrs. Plowden, for Bombay.

December the 20th. Brig Commerce, Captain T. H. Price, from Bengal.—25th. Brig La Helene, Prize to H. M. Ship Terpsichore.—December the 29th. Ship Olive Branch, Captain Shippard, from Madras.—also, Ship Margarette, Capt. Kitson, from Hooringotta.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived, December the 25th. Brig Betsy, Captain N. Young from Calcutta.—28th. H. M. Ship Grampus, Capt. W. Warden.

### CALCUTTA,—28th. December.

On Wednesday last, arrived in the river, the ships Alexander, Captain Dunlop, and Elizabeth, Captain Askwith, from China; the former left it on the 22d, the latter on the 12th. November.

PASSENGERS.—*From Macoa*:—Mr. Fombelle, and Mr. Barwell; Civil Service.—*From Malacca*: Lieutenant Lowther, Madras Artillery.

A large Portuguese ship, laden for Bengal, was unfortunately burnt at Macoa.

### FORT WILLIAM,—24th. December.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to permit the departure of all Ships and Vessels of every description, from the River Hooghly.

Captain Thomas Wood, of Engineers, of this Establishment, is to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island, in the capacity both of Engineer and Surveyor.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain George E. P. Barlow, of His Majesty's 34th. Regiment, to be *Aid-de-Camp* to the Governor General.

The Vice President in Council has determined, that the Corps of Calcutta European *Militia*, Cavalry and Infantry shall be *reduced*, and that the whole of the Establishments attached to these Corps, & every *expense attending* on them, shall cease on the 20th instant.

The Vice President in Council has determined, that the Office of *Superintendant of Public Works* shall be *abolished* from the 15th. inst. and that the duties of it shall be discharged by the executive Engineer officer at Fort William.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the 20th. of February, 1806, will be *sold* by Public Auction, at the Naval Store Keeper's Yard, the Hon. Company's *Frigate Bombay*, lately new sheathed, Coppered, and thoroughly repaired with the Stores belonging to her. Lists of which may be seen at the Marine Board Office.

### COLOMBO,—23d. December.

Major General Maitland has been pleased to make the following appointmens until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

*1st. Ceylon Regiment*—William Husband, Gent. to be second Lieutenant vice Nesbit, deceased.

*19th Regiment.*—Major John Buchan, from the 2d. Caylon Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase vice Vincent resigned.

BIRTH.

At Poonamellie, on the 14th. Instant, the Lady of JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq Garrison Surgeon at Tripasore, of a Son.

At Nellore, the Lady of Major T. WHITLIE, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, ADAM HOGG, Esq. Captain in the Honorable Company's Service, to Miss PRICE.

At Cawnpore, Captain James Ahmuty, Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Fearon.

DEATHS.

At Bellary, LIEUT. ARCHIBALD PAXTON, of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons.

On the 5th. instant, at Tranquebar, CAPTAIN JEAN BAPTIST GRANDOIN; greatly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

At Bellary, CAPTAIN A. FITZGERALD, of His Majesty's 34th. foot.

At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Colonel J. J. DURAND, Senior, of Invalids.

### LONDON,—10th. August.

It is reported on the continent, that on a late occasion, the Austrian Minister was grossly insulted by the Emperor of the French. In his diplomatic character, some question respecting the late proceedings was put by him to the French government. The answer of Bonaparte was in the following laconic terms:—"Tell your master, the Emperor of Germany, that I desire to have satisfactory explanations from him respecting his connections and views relating to certain other powers:...If I do not receive an explicit answer by the 25th. of this month (July), let him look to his dominions"

The port of Falmouth is to be very considerably enlarged; which from its situation at the entrance of the Channel is a very proper *Entrepot* for merchandise from the West Indies and America &c. They have already marked out the houses that are to be pulled down for that purpose. The Lazaretto is to be transferred from Falmouth to Scilly,; and an hospital is to be constructed for the garrison, which is to be situate under Pendennis Castle.

Bonaparte is not satisfied with capriciously making and unmaking governments in the countries which have the misfortune to be placed under his Yoke. He wishes also that the people he has inslaved should change their language at his nod. The *Moniteur* has been instructed to state, that the French is generally spoken in Holland, and that the old language of the country is rapidly falling into disuse.

General Alexander Paletzyn has translated Lord Macartney's voyage to China, into the Russian labguage, and it has been printed at Moscow.

Within the last two days, orders have been sent to every part of the coast, where there is a probability of the enemy effecting a landing, for numerous patroles to be established—reinforcements have been sent to our squadrons on the Texel and Boulogne stations; and such is the admirable disposition which has been made of our military force, that in a few hours, more troops could be assembled on the coast, than the enemy could possibly land in the same given time. Besides these judicious precautions, recourse is naturally had to those spirited legions of freemen, who, in this crisis of their country's fate, have voluntarily and patriotically come forward in its defence.

It is said that the *Levy en Masse* is immediately to be embodied, and that the King's signature has been obtained for so doing—that the Volunteer Corps will be placed under martial law, and part marched down to the Coast. Such are the rumours of the day excited from the fear of Invasion.

Tht following Circular Letter was on Friday sent to the Commanders of the different Volunteer corps throughout the kingdom:—

SIR, August 8th. 1805.

"In consequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of Troops in Holland, of a Fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French, at Boulogne and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers and inspecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer corps, to give notice to those corps, of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service—and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the Harvest till further orders.

"HARRINGTON,
General Commanding the London District."

According to the last accounts received, not less than 21,000 Troops are embarked in the Texel, 25,000 more are expected to be shipped in the different ports of Holland; and upwards 150,000 are intended for embarkation in the opposite ports of France.

It is reported, that Bonaparte has within the last few days been at Boulogne and Calais, giving the necessary orders for the sailing of the expedition: but be this as it may, we know, that the information received by Government is such as to induce a confident expectation that the daring enterprize will not be delayed.

The French Minister at Castel, has officially announced, that he would quit that Court, if Mr. Taylor, the English Minister, should be again received there.

200,000l. is awarded to the Lively, Captain Harmond, for the capture of the Spanish frigates.

We are happy to announce the improved state of his Majesty's eyes. The inflammation is gone entirely off from one, and the other is now very little affected.

Government, it appears, is now seriously alarmed with the great preparations at Boulogne, and the unprecedented activity in the Texel. They are again calling upon the Volunteers, and probably with great justice. The Volunteer Commanders are desired to hold themselves in readiness to march with their troops, *without taking leave of their Wives!!*

When war will be commenced, is still matter of doubt. Russia, though the most extensive power of the world, and indeed almost a division of the globe in herself, has many disadvantages in contending with the southern powers, of which remoteness is not the least. Austria and France have both larger standing armies than Russia, and soldiers already initiated, the one by Victories, the other by Defeat, into a system of tactics which *Suwarrow* despised, and the contempt of which was his ruin. Moreover, the finances of both are greater than those of Russia.

A Russian army, therefore, coming to the south, must be in a great measure A SUBSCRIPTION ARMY; it must subsist on the sword, and eat its way to the enemy.—There is no doubt but England will be open handed with her subsidies; but in maintaining a hundred thousand men in a two months march, before they can even see the enemy, is what the prodigality of a Minister can scarcely venture upon. Without Russia, nothing can be done on the Continent to restrain France;—too sanguine expectations must not be raised.

Russia having resolved to go to war, in a cause which she calls her own, she notwithstanding means to conduct the contest at our expence. RUSSIA is proud, but poor.

In regard to Austria, the alliance is chiefly made for her protection, and there is great fear that she may suffer from the first onset of the enemy, who will doubtless seize the opportunity of attack, and perhaps sieze Vienna before the allies can come to her assistance. That Prussia will join France is certain.

### DOVER—July 25.

Last night, the Champion frigate went past for the Downs, very much damaged, her foremast wounded and five or six plugs in her side—also the Cracker, gun-brig, with fore-top-mast gone, & shrouds and stays very much cut—another brig also in company has received damage—they fell in, I understand, with 15 luggers, and 9 stout brigs, which came out of Fescamp, bound to Boulogne, and going too near the batteries, had received this damage, without being able to prevent the enemy from effecting their passage, altho' several of the vessels were much shattered, and some have lost many men.

It seems the opinion of several well informed Officers, that our small cruisers are too much fitted with carronades, to do any execution on the French coast, for the enemy fire their shot through and through our vessels, while our short guns will not throw the shot home. The force of the enemy must be immense at Boulogne, as they continue to send, every opportunity, both from the eastward and westward, fleets of thirty and forty, and from that to seventy and eighty sail at a time to Boulogne, and have been collecting this force for two years and upwards.

From the great damage our ships have received in approximating too closely with the French shore (in the ardour of British enterprize) an order has been peremptorily issued, that none of our cruizers in pursuit of the enemy's craft, shall run so far in as to get within the range of the French batteries, which have proved more fatal to our ships, when unfortunately becalmed, than the whole of the french naval force has ever been able to effect.

The French troops which had been for some time assembled on the Lower Rhine, have received orders to march to the Western Coast, although it was first reported, that they would march to the Upper Rhine. Several regiments will soon march from the interior of France to the Upper Rhine, to reinforce the garrisons of several places.

Travellers who arrive from the Tyrol, and from Italy report that the march of Austrian troops, and the passing of carriages, is so frequent on the roads thither, that the travellers can hardly proceed, the roads being covered with men and carriages.

The following article is inserted in the Hague Gazette as extracted from a foreign Paper, no doubt a French one:—

"Napoleon I. will no longer delay the execution of his grand plan—he will send out the expedition against England, and compel that kingdom to make a separate peace, before the powers of the Continent can join the same. At Montabaur, a telegraph is erecting on a high mountain, by which the French, *while employed in the Channel*, will receive intelligence from the North, with the celerity of lightning. That Napoleon I. has foreseen the possibility of a great and sudden change in the dispositions of the Powers of the Continent, and that he has determined, at the same time, to be before hand with them, by an unexpected blow against England, is evident."

RAMSGATE, *August* 8.—This afternoon five French prizes were sent into this harbour. The French Officers report that the grand flotilla is ready, victualled, and the Troops are waiting to embark, and that Bonaparte will soon follow: the army is increased daily.

### LONDON,—27th. July.

Despatches have been received from Lord Keith, dated the 25th. instant, containing an account of an attack made on a division of the enemy's flotilla, which was proceeding from Fescamp and Dieppe to the grand depot at Boulogne. The Champion sloop of war and Cracker, gun-brig, received several shots in their masts and hulls. Five of the enemy's craft were driven on shore. Great activity appears to prevail among the enemy's flotillas along the whole of the opposite coast.

Throughout all the ports of Holland, the greatest exertions are making to fit out vessels to join the flotilla at Boulogne.

Bonaparte has issued an imperial Decree for establishing the French Laws in the Ligurian Territory, and their operation is to commence in September next.

The Porte has granted the free navigation of the Pasa, in Mingrelia, to Russia—and also the forts of Cotalis and Pote, which are to receive Russian garrisons.

A proposition is expected from the Helvetic diet, about to assemble at Soleurer, for annexing Switzerland to France.

The Russian Minister at Berlin is stated to have demanded a definitive declaration as to the measures which it is the intention of Prussia to adopt, in the event of a war between Russia and France.

A letter from Hamburgh states, that the note of M. de Novosiltzoff, was inserted in the Gazette of that city, at the instance of the British Minister, who, is stated, purposely, and against custom, to have gone to the Senate, and, in decided terms, demanded an order for its insertion.

Letters from Leghorn, dated July 8, state:—

"That the inhabitants of the mountains of Cabaili, near Algiers, have attacked that town, and made themselves masters of it, notwithstanding the resistance that was opposed on them. Their first act was to seize the person of the Dey; after which, it is said, they plundered all the houses of the Jews, and murdered all the Christian slaves.

"About 170 Jews have already arrived from Algiers at Leghorn, in the greatest distress, and 700 other persons, who have been so fortunate as to escape the slaughter, are expected at the same place. This intelligence was brought to Leghorn, by a vessel which arrived in three days from Algiers."

Bonaparte soon after his return from Italy, convened the principal Bankers of Paris, and required from them a loan of 300,000,000 livres, or twelve millions sterling, to be repaid by the Revenues of the year 1807, or, as it is called in the French Calender, the year 15. The answer of the Bankers, has not yet been given; they will endeavour to obtain as good terms as possible, but they cannot resist the demand. The interest offered by Bonaparte is seven per Cent.

The report of a triple alliance being signed, between Russia, Austria, and Sweden, is confirmed. "Mark the end of it."

A letter from an Officer of the Malta, dated Plymouth, 3d. August says:—

"I am safe after a smart brush with the enemy. To our surprize and mortification, after *losing* a glorious opportunity of completely destroying the combined squadron, and adding additional honor to the British flag, we have left them completely to escape from us, and our ship is arrived at Plymouth. From the hour of the battle on the 22d. to the 25th. *we had the power of attacking them again, with every prospect of success.*

Experiments were made in the course of last week, to ascertain the distances at which it will be proper to place signal posts, in order to form a communication between Portsmouth and Plymouth. There will be about twenty two points of communication: that is, ten telegraphic posts will be added to the twelve already established. The time for conveying intelligence from one port to the other, will be about half an hour.

*LONDON,—6th. Auguſt.*

Deſpatches were received yeſterday from Sir Robert Calder, dated off Ferrol on the 31ſt. ultimo, they were brought to Plymouth by the Malta. It appears that after Sir Robert loſt ſight of the combined fleets, he immediately made ſail for Ferrol, being uncertain whether the enemy had got into that port or Corunna. He found, however, that they had not entered either of theſe ports. The French ſquadron remained in the ſame ſtate he had left it in Ferrol, the blockade of which he reſumed.

It is concluded that the combined fleets muſt have ſteered to the ſouthward, and that they would proceed for Cadiz or the Straits. Indeed, that ſeems the only courſe for them to take, but it is ſcarcely poſſible that they ſhould reach any of their own ports without being met by Lord Nelſon or Admiral Collingwood.

The cauſes which prevented Sir Robert Calder from renewing the engagement, have not been explained to the ſatisfaction of Miniſters, or the Nation at large.

The movements of the French Army on the Coaſt, were never more active than at preſent. Within the laſt fortnight, troops have ſet out from the different departments to reinforce the *corps de reſerve* of that Army. It appears certain, that the Emperor will ſet out for Boulogne before the end of July, & that his Majeſty will ſtay ſome time on the Coaſt. All the Generals belonging to this army, who have been for ſome time at Paris, have returned to their poſts. It is hence concluded, that a deſcent will be undertaken immediately.

*VIENNA,—6th. July.*

The preparations for war ſtill continue with great activity, & tranſports of artillery & ammunition are daily paſſing into Inner Auſtria. The regiments in garriſon here have received orders to be ready to march. There is now in Inner Auſtria, in Italy, and the Tyrol, an army of from 180,000 to 200,000 men.

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*DUELLING.*

MEMORIAL *to the Hon. the Preſident, and the other Members of the Senate, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of South Carolina.*

*Sheweth,*

That your memorialiſts are deeply impreſſed with grief at the prevalence of the cuſtom of Duelling, which, trampling upon all laws, ſweeps off many uſeful citizens, leaving their families a prey to ſorrow, and often to poverty and vice.

That this cuſtom originated in dark and barbarous ages, when a regular and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice was unknown, and unpractiſed; but it ought not to be tolerated by the civilization of modern times, under a legiſlation which has provided, or may eaſily provide, adequate redreſs for all ſerious injuries committed againſt the life, liberty, fame, or property of the citizen.

That this cuſtom erects a tribunal for the ſettlement of perſonal differences, in which, contrary to all ſound principles, a man becomes the ſole *Judge* in his own cauſe; whence, as might have been expected from ſuch a code, the only puniſhments for the loweſt, as well as the higheſt offences, are written in *blood*.

That reſtraining perſonal reſentment, by giving the attribute of vengeance to the *laws*, was the greateſt victory obtained by civilization over barbariſm; but the cuſtom of Duelling is too well calculated to defeat the beneficial effects of that triumph, and to weaken the authority of all laws, by accuſtoming men to contemn their ſanctions.

That your memorialiſts are apprehenſive, from the frequency of the practice of late years, that this cuſtom is gaining ground, and ſeems likely to be carried to ſuch great lengths, as to degrade men to the condition of gladiators, and to introduce anew the reign of barbariſm.

That from the nature of the human mind, men are ever ready to follow examples, eſpecially thoſe ſet by eminent perſons; when, therefore, the body of the community perceives great, and in other reſpects virtuous citizens, ſhedding each others blood on ſlight provocations, or trivial pretences, the fatal practice becomes general. Thus the barriers between virtue and vice, innocence and guilt, are broken down; and that horror of ſhedding human blood, wantonly, which is the beſt ſafeguard of the peace of ſociety, is greatly diminiſhed, or wholly deſtroyed.

That in countries where diſtinctions of rank are ſanctioned, a pernicious cuſtom may exiſt, & be confined to the higher orders of ſociety, and be, comparatively, little deſtructive—but that, in our country of *equal* laws, rights, and rank, ſuch cuſtom, if unchecked by the laws, will, neceſſarily become general, and ſpread its deſtructive effects far and wide in the community.

That this mortal vengeance is not reſorted to, merely in caſes of grievous injuries, for which the laws may not have provided an adequate remedy; but in many caſes of *trivial offence*, which a generous mind would willingly pardon, this tyrant cuſtom is ſuppoſed to impoſe an obligation to call out to the field of blood, even a companion or friend, who may have unguardedly given the provocation.

That this abſurd cuſtom decides no right, and ſettles no point; as the religion and philoſophy of modern times will not admit that the Almighty diſpoſer of events, will interpoſe His power, on ſuch an impious appeal to His juſtice; which the credulity of the Gothic nations believed, when this cuſtom exiſted among them in the form of judicial combat. It is, therefore, conceded univerſally, that the innocent and aggrieved perſon is as likely to be the victim, as the guilty offender, and probably more ſo, as a mild and peaceable man would be leſs inclined to acquire or exert a *murderous ſkill*, the effect of which he abhors.

That the pretence of thoſe, who would excuſe this cuſtom, on the ground that it poliſhes ſociety, and prevents Aſſaſſination, is wholly unfounded—as the moſt poliſhed nations of antient times, the Grecians and Romans; and the moſt humane and civilized nation of modern times, the Chineſe; has enjoyed ſociety in perfection, without the adventitious aid of this pernicious and unnatural cuſtom; which, though in direct hoſtility to the principles of Chriſtianity, prevails only in Europe and America.

Your memorialiſts have been informed, that although the common law of the land declares homicide, in a duel, to be murder, the law has become obſolete, and a dead letter.—That all the deciſions in our courts of juſtice, have turned wholly on the *fairneſs* with which the duel was conducted; and verdicts of acquittal, or of man-ſlaughter, have conſtantly been rendered—thence ariſes a neceſſity for a clear and explicit expreſſion of the legiſlative will, on this important ſubject, guaranteed by new and vigorous ſanctions.

Your memorialiſts, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable Houſe would be pleaſed to take this important ſubject into your moſt ſerious conſideration; and that you would in your wiſdom, provide ſuch remedies, as may, effectually deſtroy the evil practice complained of, by regulations wiſely calculated to protect the fame and feelings of the innocent and inſulted perſon; and to puniſh, rigorouſly, the bold offender, who ſhall dare to lift his hand againſt his neighbour, and ſhed his blood, in a duel, in violation of the law of his country.

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*LONDON,—9th. Auguſt.*

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday delivered at the India-Houſe.

"Chicheſter, Aug. 7, 1805.

"Three black ſailors (one of whom ſpeaks a little Engliſh) came on ſhore this morning, on our coaſt, on a Raft—and, from the beſt information we can obtain of them, they belong to a country ſhip, called—"the SARAH, Capt. Dawſon, from Bombay to London;—that about four days ſince, the ſhip parted in the middle, & every ſoul on board periſhed, except 3 men, who made a raft, by which means they ſaved their lives."

The MONITEUR of the 10th. June contains the two following NOTES; one, upon Mr. Pitt's ſpeech, and another upon Mr. Fox's ſpeech, upon the vote of credit for three millions & a half.

NOTE THE FIRST.—"We ſee with pleaſure that this is not a credit of £. 3.500,000 added to one of five millions, but that of five millions reduced to £ 3,500,000. You will ſhortly ſee that ſum ſtill more diminiſhed, and reduced to a few hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, to pay agents of corruption, or to direct ſome dark manœuvre. Mr. PITT ſays, clearly enough, to whoever will underſtand him, (which, however, we knew before he took the trouble to tell it,) that he has no longer any hope of foreign ſuccours."

NOTE THE SECOND.—"In Mr. Fox's language, we recognize a Stateſman, who appreciates the intereſt of Europe, who weighs the force of the various Powers, and who differs widely from that *lean* furious man, who is blinded by his paſſions, and who feigns ignorance of what he knows; who places a whole nation under arms, in the hope of an impoſſible coalition, in the fear of an invaſion, which, however probable the ſucceſs may be, was not probable for the firſt year. A coalition between England, Ruſſia, and Auſtria, would coſt much more blood, and would not prodce any greater reſult than the preceding coalitions—Is it not ridiculous to ſee the Engliſh ſpeak of other Powers as if they were ſubſervient to their will; hope for the concurrence of the Continent, as if there were a Continental Power whom they had not deſpiſed; to ſee them, in ſhort, accept of a Foreign Negociator to make peace? It is not Mr. Pitt who can think that this is the mode of making peace; yet it is he who wiſhes for a Coalition, who will not make a coalition. Mr. Fox has told him, that after two years of war, England will find herſelf in a poſition ſtill more diſadvantageous, compared with the progreſſive increaſe of the power and proſperity of France."

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Beſides the Batavian ſquadron in the Texel, another expedition is fitting out on the Maeſe, where the greateſt activity prevails.

This ſquadron will immediately be joined by the tranſports for about 4000 French troops, which are already on their march to Helvoetſluys, where every thing is preparing for their reception. The victualling of this ſquadron for *eight months*, ſeems to indicate that it is deſtined for a diſtant expedition; it is certain, from the exceſſive hurry to get every thing ready, that much importance is attached to this expedition, which is ſuppoſed to be for the *Cape of good Hope*.

All the accounts from Holland ſpeak of the ſhip-wrights and artificers being removed with ſpeed from one port to another, in order to expediate the naval preparations; and every Gazette announces the expectation of great events taking place in the ſhape of invaſion.

A private letter from Boulogne, extracted from the Paris Journals, ſays:—

"I have ſeen here the fineſt ſpectacle in the world—that of 2,000 veſſels, and 150,000 or 200,000 men, in this city, in the neighbouring towns, and in the ſurrounding camps. I have alſo ſeen the Engliſh ranging at large, with ſometimes only 25 ſhips, ſome of which endeavour to approach; but the three forts, which have been erected within theſe few years, quickly obliged them to ſheer off."

The grounds upon which the Spaniards have captured American ſhips, are, we preſume, their having Engliſh property on board. It appears that the Spaniards releaſe the veſſels, after taking out the property.

*HAGUE,—1ſt. Auguſt.*

The proceedings againſt Rear-Admiral *Dekker*, are terminated by the high Military Tribunal, which has ſentenced him to be *ſhot*. This ſentence is ſaid to be approved.

The remains of General Deſſaix have been removed, with great military pomp & ſolemnity, from the Convent of St. Angelo, in Milan, to the Convent of great St. Bernard, to be depoſited under a monument on the moſt elevated paſſage of the Alps.

*HAMBURGH,—26th. July.*

Sweden has ſold Swediſh Pomerania to Ruſſia for the ſum of twenty-ſix millions and a half of Rix Dollars banco: this was effected in the preſence of the Ruſſian and Engliſh Miniſters.

There is no accurate intelligence relative to the French flotillas, in their ports and along the coaſt, except that the preparations continue in the ports with the greateſt activity. This is alſo the caſe in Holland. Since the 27th. of July, ten or eleven regiments, both French & Batavian Infantry and Cavalry, have paſſed Haerlem, beſides an aſtoniſhing quantity of artillery and ammunition, which is going to the Helder without intermiſſion. At the latter place the troops are daily exerciſed. Many troops are alſo paſſing through Amſterdam for the Helder—the embarkation proceeds with great activity, and the ſhips muſt take proviſions for eight months, according to ſome accounts.

*PARIS,—23d. July.*

From Berlin we learn, that ſince M. Novoziltzitzoff's departure, Baron Hardenberg tranſmitted to M. Laforet, the French Ambaſſador, a diplomatic note, full of the moſt friendly expreſſions towards the Emperor of the French Ambaſſador.

We are informed, that the preſent FRENCH CALENDAR will ſoon be aboliſhed, it being found productive of endleſs inconvenience in mercantile tranſactions, in comparing dates of letters and bills of exchange, and poſſeſſing not one advantage in return, as it was not even aſtronomically juſt, and actually ſeparated us from all the reſt of Europe.

*BERLIN,—14th. Auguſt.*

The following is the Letter which his Excellency Baron Hardenberg wrote to the French Ambaſſador in conveying to him the Note which he had received from M. Novolzilzoff.

"The underſigned Miniſter of State and of the Cabinet finds himſelf compelled, to his great regret, to communicate to Mr. de Laforeſt, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, the Note which Monſieur de Novolzilzoff has addreſſed to him, in returning the accompanying Paſſports in their original State. Monſieur de Novolzilzoff has alſo notified to the Underſigned that His Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias has judged it proper (after the late changes which had occurred in Italy, and particularly on account of the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire) to give him orders not to continue his journey into France.

The King of Pruſſia when he heard of this unexpected event (the Union of Liguria with the French Empire) foreſaw the effect it was likely to have on the negociation which was about to commence ſo happily; and he has experienced the deepeſt affliction in obſerving his Fears thus realiſed. The anxious deſire of His Majeſty for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, a deſire with which he will never ceaſe to be animated, is a ſure proof of the painful ſenſations which he has felt on this occaſion.

It is ſaid that Prince Henry of Pruſſia is about to ſet off on a Journey to St. Peterſburgh. This in the preſent ſtate of things, may give riſe to many conjectures.

*VIENNA,—14th. July.*

The popular riots of the 6th. and 7th. inſtant, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions, have cauſed a great ſenſation here. The Government has been obliged to take the greateſt precautions to re-eſtabliſh and enſure the tranquillity of the capital. For this purpoſe the garriſon has been reinforced by four Regiments, the ſuburbs are occupied by troops, and the Cavalry furniſh points of communication to the Infantry. Several perſons have been arreſted. This is a delightful *foreground* to the *Picture* of a *Nation*, juſt entering into WAR.

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*Declaration delivered at Vienna by M, the Count de Raſoumoffſky the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, the 31ſt. of Auguſt, 1805.*

IT would be ſuperfluous on this occaſion to recapitulate the motives which determined His Majeſty the Emperor of the Ruſſians to recall the Plenipotentiary whom he had diſpatched in concert with his Britannic Majeſty, to treat of PEACE with the head of the French Government.

Theſe motives are too juſt and too evident not to be appreciated by all Europe; they have been explained in the note tranſmitted to the Miniſtry of his Pruſſian Majeſty by Monſieur Novolzilzoff the 28th. June (10th. July) and the reſolution which they have provoked is only a conſequence of the ſame ſentiments and principles that have always inclined his Imperial Majeſty to employ his aſſiduous endeavours for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility.

Since the rupture between England and France, His Majeſty has ſeen with grief and ſurpriſe, the greater part of the ſtates of the Continent compelled in ſucceſſion to bear the burden of a War, purely maritime in its principles, and foreign to their immediate intereſts; but he indulged the hope that a frank and amicable negociation would be ſufficient to terminate this afflicting ſtate of things; when he learnt that, without any reſpect for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and at the very moment in which Ruſſia offered to treat for concluding it, new ſtates had loſt their independence.

If then His Imperial Majeſty formed the reſolution of recalling his Plenipotentiary, it was ſolely becauſe he had gained a complete conviction that this miſſion could produce no ſatisfactory reſults; not that his ardent wiſhes to reſtore peace to Europe were at all abated.

The moſt ſtriking proof that the Emperor can give of it, is, to acquieſce in the demand which has juſt been made by his Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty at the ſame time to England, France and Ruſſia, with a view to renew the negociation that had been interrupted.

Yet his Imperial Majeſty cannot at the ſame time conceal the probability that a conduct on the part of the French Government, ſimiliar to that which has already forced the Emperor to retrace his firſt ſteps for a negociation of peace, ſhould alſo render unavailing that which Auſtria propoſes to renew.

The painful apprehenſion, which however experience juſtifies, of ſeeing *new uſurpations* made at the very moment in which the negociation ſhall have been accepted or during the courſe of it. The apprehenſion that ſtill greater dangers may ſpring up to Europe from meaſures adopted to preſerve it—the certainty that theſe dangers will be inevitable, whenever the juſt demands of the Continental powers, and thoſe claims which the French Government wiſhes to ſupport in purſuance of *her ſucceſſive uſurpations*, can no longer be ſatiſfied from any quarter; the obligation, above all, under which the Emperor is, in circumſtances ſo calamitous and difficult, of coming to the aſſiſtance of his allies, whoſe ſafety and even exiſtence is imminently menaced, and of offering to them, not an illuſory, but a real, immediate and effectual aſſiſtance,—all theſe conſiderations combine, mark the only conduct which it becomes his Imperial Majeſty to purſue.

Ruſſia can now no longer reſume the negotiations which have been interrupted, without putting herſelf in a poſition to ſuccour her Allies the moment they ſhall be attacked, and to protect Europe from farther convulſions: She muſt combine meaſures in ſuch a manner as to procure a well-grounded hope that the negociations for peace may promiſe more fortunate reſults than thoſe which have been obtained from all the pacific meaſures hitherto taken, and which unfortunately have been marked only by the want of deference which the French Government has ſhewn for the inſtances and repreſentations of Ruſſia and the other Continental powers, and by a redoubled encreaſe of the dangers of Europe.

In conſequence of what has juſt been ſtated, the underſigned has orders to communicate to the Miniſtry of his Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty, in anſwer to the Note which the Ambaſſor Count de Stadion has given into the Cabinet of St. Peterſburgh (26th July, 7th. Aug.) that His Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias has formed the following determinations relative to its contents;

To adhere to the requiſition for renewing the negociations for peace, broken off by the recall of M. Novolzilzoff, and to proceed in them, as ſoon as the Chief of the French Government ſhall have manifeſted a ſimilar diſpoſition.

To order two Armies of 50,000 men each to advance immediately through Gallicia towards the Danube, for the purpoſe of combining with the negociations for peace, *a powerful Armament of Mediation and Obſervation*, fitted to prevent any further occupations during the progreſs of pacification, and to protect at the cloſe of the congreſs, Auſtria and the neighbouring Countries from all attack on the part of France.

To invite His Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty and alſo the other Powers, to co-operate on their part in this ſalutary meaſure, the propriety of which even the French Government muſt acknowledge, if it chuſes to judge with impartiality.

The underſigned, in executing the preſent duty with the Miniſtry of His Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty muſt add, by the expreſs deſire of his Maſter the Emperor, that his conduct on this occaſion is regulated ſolely by the moſt ſincere deſire of reſtoring peace to Europe; that Ruſſia will bring to the negociations for peace, diſpoſitions the moſt conciliating and beſt ſuited for conducting them to a happy termination; and that ſhe ſolemnly declares, that ſhe is ready to withdraw her troops, whenever ſatisfactory ſecurity ſhall have been given to the States of Europe, for the accompliſhment of this moſt deſirable object.

His Imperial Majeſty formally calls upon His Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty to unite with him in the meaſures which he has adopted, and the underſigned is authoriſed to enter into explanations with his Majeſty on whatever relates to this important object.

*LONDON—11th. July.*

The topic of converſation at Windſor, for ſome days paſt, has been concerning a recent *Caning Match*, between two poor Knights of the Caſtle, on their returning from church. Sir *John Dineley*, who has often advertiſed for a wife, and whoſe eccentricities have long been familiar to the Public, was returning from the Caſtle Prayers on Monday, with other Poor Knights, when the *Income Tax* engroſſed their converſation; Sir *John* and one of his brother Knights differed in opinion concerning the properties of the Act *(which does not affect either)*, and the arguments became ſo warm on the ſubject, that Sir *John* felt the weight of the enraged Knight's cane. Sir *John* was aſked by a friend if he meant to proſecute? and the *eccentric Knight* replied, "Surely; and as it happened on our return from prayers, I intend to indict him under an old Act of 5 of Edward 6. cap. 4, ſec. 3, whereby I ſhall get him excommunicated from the Church; and, beſide that, he will be adjudged to have *one of his Ears cut off*."—Sir *John* has obtained a warrant for the aſſault, and ſtill perſiſts in it, that he is entitled to one of his opponent's ears.

FAMILY SAVINGS.—We are ſorry to ſtate, in addition to the *Clerical* calamity at St. James's Palace, that the poor *Maids of Honour* have received a notification, that, they alſo muſt provide themſelves with a dinner, as the *Royal Kitchen* will iſſue no more *culinary Comforts*, but be cloſe ſhut up in future!—From this unexpected revolution, the place of *Yeoman of the* MOUTH will become *de facto* a ſinecure office!

Captain Caulfield has gained a *reſpite* from his CRIM. CON. verdict of damages, by a rule to ſhew cauſe why a new trial ſhould not be granted him, on two grounds;—firſt, that he was entitled to a verdict by Mr. Chambers having covenanted "*That his wife ſhould live in a ſtate of ſeperation from him*;"—and 2dly, on the ſcore of "*The damages being exceſſive*,"—Lord Ellenborough, in granting the rule, remarked, that he wiſhed for the whole merits of this extraordinary caſe to be ſifted to the bottom."

The parallel between the grand confederation in the *Champ de Mars*, in 1790, and the two coronations of *Bonaparte*, will afford hiſtorians ample field for ſage reflection; yet we cannot help thinking that ſuch ſubjects are beſt handled by the ſkill of the *Caricaturiſt*.—They are too much for gravity.

### DECLARATION

*Exchanged between the* COURTS *of* VIENNA, PETERSBURGH, *and* PARIS, *concerning the renewal of the* NEGOTIATIONS *for* PEACE *proposed by the first of these Courts.*

First Declaration of the Court of Vienna, delivered by its Ambassadors at Paris the 5th. of August 1805, and at Petersburgh the 7th. of the same Month.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor has hitherto taken no direct share in the different attempts made in the course of the present maritime war to bring the belligerent Powers to an agreement, and to effect the re-establishment of peace, His Majesty has nevertheless ardently hoped that so desirable an object might be obtained by the endeavour of the Powers whose intervention had been specially required for that effect.

This wish of the Court of Vienna, was necessarily strengthened, since events directly involving the interests and balance of Power on the Continent, have been effected by consequences derived from the war between France and England; and since His Majesty the Emperor of the French has publickly declared, that the definitive arrangement of the affairs of Lombardy should be adjourned to the end of that war and connected with the negociations which should take place for terminating it. From that time the Court of Vienna, possessed of Territories in Italy in consequence of which she has entered into engagements respecting that interesting part of Europe, found herself more immediately concerned in the success of the negociations for peace, and consequently testified on different occasions how much she desired to be able to contribute to accelerate the opening of the negociations.

In consequence of these dispositions nothing could be more agreeable than to learn the pacific step, taken in the beginning of this year, by His Majesty the Emperor of the French at the Court of London; as well as that of this last Power, by which she referred herself on that point to the intervention of His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; steps indicating on both sides, moderate and conciliatory intentions, and the object of which there were hopes of seeing realized by the mission of M. Novozilzoff to Paris, a mediation which was offered and received with equal eagerness.

It is not then without much regret, that the Emperor has just learnt, that this Mission has been impeded by the recent changes relative to the fate of the Republics of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his part in these last arrangements, motives still more urgent for desiring the speediest opening of the road of conciliation; and not being able to abandon the hope which he had hitherto entertained of the moderate dispositions announced and solemnly confirmed by the Sovereign of France; the Court of Vienna hastens to offer her good offices, that the general reliance placed on the conciliatory intentions of all the Powers interested, may not be frustrated anew.

She in consequence invites the Court of Petersburgh and the Thuileries to renew the negociation which was on the point of being opened, being ready to concur by the most zealous endeavours to this desirable end, and flattering herself that the Court of Berlin will also be disposed to contribute to it on her part, in conformity with the lively interest which she has always professed to take in the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

*Notes transmitted at Paris by M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count Philip Cobenzel.*

*First Note transmitted the 13th. August* 1805.

THE undersigned, without delay, at the close of the conference which he had the honor to hold with M. the Count de Cobenzel, having transmitted to Boulogne the declaration which had been delivered to him by His Excellency, has received the commands of the Emperor and King to make the following reply to it.

The Emperor could not but be touched by the sentiments of moderation manifested in the aforesaid Declaration, and the amicable disposition which induced His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria to hasten by his intervention the end of those evils which France experiences from the War; but the more His Majesty attaches importance and value to the good offices of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, the more he is grateful for the intention which has produced them, and the more he feels that gratitude itself forbids his availing himself of them; since either by the nature of things or of circumstances, it is not permitted even to hope, that they can be employed with effect, nor consequently without compromising the dignity of the mediator. —This motive alone would be conclusive with His Majesty, even were it possible to forget what return the Cabinets of London and of Petersburgh have so recently made to his very noble and generous conduct.

M. de Novosilzoff was coming into France without the Emperor's knowledge with what intention. The King of Prussia had applied for passports for this Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia. The passports were delivered immediately and without explanation. What advantage has His Majesty derived from this extreme condescension? A Note injurious and replete with *lying* assertions, has been the only result of a mission which the Emperor had neither provoked nor coveted.

Thus insulted in his honor, it is no longer possible to wish or expect any thing from Russia, who besides being far from desirous of peace, find her interest in war, and founds upon its renewal hopes which she would in vain dissemble, whilst in all quarters her conduct discloses them to the slightest penetration.

For a year the Emperor has received from the Russian cabinet nothing but outrages—his sentiments are too well known for it to be believed that he will expose himself to new insults. It is for the Emperor Alexander to chuse between the two alternatives, either of persisting in the system which foreign suggestions have induced him to embrace—or to return to sentiments more moderate, just and wise. He has more interest in returning than France has in recalling him—this change should be the effect of his own reflection, and cannot be the effect of any negotiation.

As for England, it is eight months ago, since his Majesty made advances to incline her to peace—advances which Europe knows how to appreciate, and which would not have been in vain if England had only her own resources to depend upon—but by the reply of the Cabinet of St. James's it became evident that she would not think of peace till after having lost the hope of embroiling the continent, and of covering Germany and Italy with blood and carnage. It was with this view, and with this view only, that she called for the intervention of Russia. The Cabinet of Vienna is too enlightened, to be deceived by it, though the project, and the motives of England had not been discovered to her by the solicitations and offers of subsidy with which she has never ceased to besiege the Court of Vienna, to engage her to resume hostilities.

Such a power cannot be expected to be made to listen to the voice of moderation and justice. It would even be in vain to speak to her, of her dearest interests. Blind passion makes her overlook them. The voice of persuasion could have no power over her. But what the good offices of Austria could never obtain from England, Austria may compel her to do. She has no need, for that purpose, of either efforts or menaces, but only to take an easy road, which may give England a consciousness of her weakness.

England knows, and has oftener that once declared, that Russia alone can give her no assistance, and that a diversion would be useless if both Prussia and Austria did not co-operate.

Prussia has always declared that nothing can induce her to enter into any project, hostile to France. Let the Emperor of Austria make the same declaration, and instantly the British Cabinet, feeling its interests, in regard to which it will no longer be abused by any illusions, and guided by the opinion of the enlightened men of the country, will see the necessity of returning to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and will even rejoice in that necessity.

In that case the Emperor of germany will not only have a claim on the gratitude of the Emperor of the french, but he will have done more for his own advantage than if he had gained ten battles against France; for an immediate consequence of the Peace will be the fulfilment of the engagement which His Majesty the Emperor of the French has formed, and which he takes a pleasure in renewing, to separate the crowns of france and italy.

If on the other hand Austria by indecisive measures suffers the public opinion to waver in doubt and uncertainty, if thereby she authorises the assertions of the English Minister, who boasts of having drawn her into a coalition; if she persists in having 72,000 men in Italy, the Emperor cannot help persuading himself that she regards with secret joy a war which weakens France, and that she judges the moment favorable for renewing hostilities, of which the present generation ought to be tired,

His Majesty who has had only 50,000 men in Italy, of whom [illegible],000 are at the extremity of the kingdom of Naples, seeing his most important frontier exposed, and being able to strengthen it only by drawing troops from his army of the ocean, can look upon Austria in no other light than as making, in favour of England, a diversion no less effectual, and more burthensome to him, than an open war would be.

His excellency M. the Count de Cobenzel cannot fail to observe the greatness and extraordinary importance of the present circumstances. Such circumstances induce the necessity of corresponding measures. This is a truth felt by a all enlightened men, and with which his majesty is impressed.

Frederick the 2d. when he saw that war against him was meditated, *anticipated his enemies;*—oftener than once the House of Austria has done the same; at present the emperor of the french sees preparations going forward in Poland, and other preparations in Italy; the very places in which they are made, prove both that they are the result of a plan, and against whom they are directed.

The undersigned must ask M. the Count de Cobenzel what the emperor of Germany would do, were he in the place of the emperor of the French.

Nevertheless the emperor is willing to augur the best, regarding the future, which it is in the power of Austria to make happy for europe, and the sentiments expressed in the note which the undersigned has received from M. Cobenzl, must be regarded as a fortunate presage—let Austria make the same declaration as *Prussia*, & confirming the declaration by her action, let her put on the *peace establishment*, her *whole army* —let her give up keeping 72,000 men in Italy —let her send into their usual garrisons, the regiments which are formed into an army in the Tyrolese—let her refrain from forming Magazines, and field fortifications, which indicate that war is impending—nothing then will be able to trouble the peace of the continent—that peace so desirable for all, since France has nothing to gain by a new struggle, and Austria *shall* gain nothing by it, and a maritime peace will be the immediate consequence—when Austria shall have declared, that she is, and will remain neuter, peace will become the desire & hope of England—before the month of January it will be concluded, and the Peace of Amiens re-established.

The Crowns of France and Italy will be separated for ever—Europe enjoying security and repose, will owe them to the wisdom of Austria, which by an opposite conduct, would have precipitated it into a state of things which neither the cabinet of the Thuilleries, nor that of Vienna, could have calculated or foreseen.

His Excellency Count de Cobenzel will feel that in these communications which the undersigned has been charged to make, it was impossible for his Majesty to act with more frankness or magnanimity; it is for the interest of Austria herself, and for the glory of her sovereign, that he desires his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, to profit by the occasion now offered—he has at present in his hand the destiny of his own state and that of Europe—in the one hand he holds troubles and convulsions in the other general peace.

An impartial neutrality is sufficient to obtain for him what he desires, and to secure the peace of the world, the most effectual mediation that Austria can afford towards peace, is to observe the most perfect neutrality—not to arm—to force France to no diversion—to leave England no hope of gaining her over.

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The Parisian *Elegantes*, who wear no petticoats, stitch to the end of their *chemise a fur-below* of very slight materials, in imitation of a petticoat. This false petticoat is generally made of lace.

Hats *a la Portugaise*, half taffeta and half straw, are now much worn in Paris. The taffeta is white, and the intervals of the plaitsare filled with the straw. A bunch of wheat ears is worn in the front. These hats are fancy and half-dress. In full dress, nothing is admitted into the composition of the head-dress but hair, diamonds, and pearls.

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## Fourteenth Asylum
AND
## ROAD LOTTERY,
SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
## SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, the 9th. January, 1806.

No. 1634 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3280 5940 Prizes of 100 Star Pags. each.

Nos. 1256 2178 3789 5146 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

*Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 62 | 172 | 412 | 350 | 430 | 295 |
| 323 | 689 | 571 | 646 | 550 | 1718 | 1869 |
| 1491 | 1508 | 1915 | 1201 | 1436 | 1949 | 1336 |
| 1674 | 1903 | 1012 | 1963 | 2592 | 2717 | 2488 |
| 2561 | 2835 | 2430 | 2052 | 2964 | 2428 | 2211 |
| 2223 | 2321 | 2038 | 2961 | 3881 | 3164 | 3642 |
| 3727 | 3389 | 3427 | 3686 | 3305 | 3033 | 3583 |
| 3276 | 3634 | 4711 | 4593 | 4861 | 4510 | 4125 |
| 4900 | 4950 | 4441 | 4890 | 4298 | 4459 | 5827 |
| 5269 | 5023 | 5286 | 5094 | 5857 | 5351 | 5126 |
| 5032 | 5837 | 5756. | | | | |

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

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EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
## SECOND CLASS,
TUESDAY, the 14th. January, 1806.

No. 4600 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1566 5366 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

*Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 260 | 270 | 562 | 563 | 512 | 797 |
| 854 | 885 | 638 | 832 | 947 | 1453 | 1691 |
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| 1187 | 1672 | 2946 | 2025 | 2296 | 2292 | 2784 |
| 2803 | 2242 | 2739 | 2437 | 2548 | 2153 | 2615 |
| 2597 | 2506 | 2139 | 3003 | 3681 | 3335 | 3124 |
| 3015 | 3183 | 3798 | 3516 | 3094 | 3995 | 3315 |
| 3823 | 3635 | 3856 | 3913 | 4344 | 4267 | 4275 |
| 4674 | 4724 | 4150 | 4899 | 4117 | 4330 | 4407 |
| 4678 | 4578 | 4701 | 4756 | 5853 | 5305 | 5071 |
| 5502 | 5674 | 5509 | 5176 | 5820 | 5449 | 5909 |
| 5969 | 5499. | | | | | |

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.



## For Private Sale,
AND
*TO BE SEEN AT*
## MR. HOGG'S,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
*From the hour of 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.*

A HANDSOME Bay Arab Horse, measuring 14 hands, half inches, 6 years old, is sound and quiet, and would answer for a light weight.

A handsome Grey Horse, measuring 14 hands, half inches, six years old, and would make a capital Draught Horse.

A light Europe-built Phaeton, on Crane Necks, with a set of Plated Harness.

A handsome Europe-built Curricle, with a set of Plated Harness.

AND
A LIGHT PALANKEEN.

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## MADEIRA,
*FOR SALE,*
At 130 Pags. per Pipe,
" 170 ditto dito,
" 220 ditto ditto,
*AT THE GODOWNS*
OF
*Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig,*
Madras, 1st. January 1806.


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### Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of REGINALD MILBURN late a LIEUTENANT in the 10th. Regiment of Native Infantry in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company on the Madras Establishment, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 6th. January* 1806.

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### Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of HENRY DAVID DE MEURON, late a Colonel of his Majesty's Regt. De Meuron, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, ESQ. as Register of the said Court pursuant to the act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are disired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 6th. January* 1806.

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### Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN WILLIAM TOWNSEND late Lieut. in the Service of the Hon. the India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT RICKETTS, ESQ. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those Indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 30th. Dec.* 1805.

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### Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, and Codicils, of THOMAS BLACKMORE, late a Capt. of Artillery in the Service of the Hon. Company under the Presidency of Fort St. George, deceased, having been granted to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq. one of the Executors therein named.—ALL Persons having Claims, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property, to the said Executor, at Vizagapatam, or to his constituted Attornies at Madras, Messrs. HARINGTON COCKBURN and HARINGTON.

*Madras, 7th January* 1806.

*MADRAS*:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.